NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GREVILLE ROSE.

MR EDITOR—I do not desire to enter into any collision with the writer of the statement in your last paper, about the Greville Rose, but he certainly must have been unfortunate at least about the developement of his plant; for in this vicinity a number have bloomed the present season in great splendor. One of these of very large size is in Mr ENGLE's fine garden at Brooklyn, a private gentleman who is a great amateur of the family of the Rose. Many specimens were also exhibited at the Horticultural Society's meetings, from Mr PARMENTIER's and other gardens, which presented all the shades of color. At Mr PRINCE's garden at Flushing, a number have bloomed. I think it is necessary for the plant to become vigorous and strong before its beauties can be fully realized. I would here notice an error that seems to have been propagated, that the Greville rose is a variety of the Multiflora, *which is not the fact*, as it is stated to be a totally distinct species in the Hortus Brittanicus, page 138, in Page's Podromus, page 20, and in other London publications. And the character of the foliage cannot fail to strike one at a single glance with its difference, added to which it is so much more hardy that it lives through severe winters uninjured when the Multiflora perishes. Mr ENGLE remarked that he would not take one hundred dollars for his plant. The fame of this rose does not, however, depend solely on nurserymen at New York, for it had received the highest plaudits from the London Horticultural Society, and from writers in Loudon's Magazine, before it was disseminated in this country—and one plant is there stated to have grown *forty feet* in a single season. It certainly could have been no cause of complaint against the proprietor of any nursery here, if from confidence in European statements of such high authority, he had been led to import it, increase and vend it before it had flowered, and it should afterwards not realize the descriptions there given; the whole blame would lie *on the persons who made misstatements in Europe*—and what let me ask have we to depend on but *similar statements*, and *from the same sources* in regard to the new fruits latterly received in Boston, and which are sought after with so much avidity, and scions of which have been distributed with such noble generosity by Mr LOWELL. Suppose some of these kinds create disappointment, will any one be so base and ungrateful as to blame Mr LOWELL? It is a curious rule therefore that will not equally apply to one who spends his money as to him who receives a gratuity.

JUSTICE.

New York.

[Copy of a letter from JOHN B. SMITH, Esq. of Philadelphia, to WM ROBERT PRINCE, of the Linnæan Garden, near New York—read at the last meeting of the New York Horticultural Society.]

Philadelphia, July 15, 1829.

DEAR SIR—Not having seen or heard lately of any description of the Greville Rose, I almost concluded that mine was the first that had flowered, or that I had the best success. In the beginning of last month a few clusters began to open very indifferently, I was much displeased with it, but a few days afterwards it flowered to my utmost satisfaction, immense numbers of clusters of from ten to twenty roses each. There were in some clusters as many as *thirteen different shades*, very distinct, in others from four to nine, from a dark purple to a very tender blush. There were clusters of blushes only, likewise purple and scarlet, but all of different shades. It was pronounced by a number of gentlemen to be the handsomest and most curious of all the roses. Even the most indifferent could not help admiring it, for every cluster formed a beautiful bouquet. The roses are somewhat larger than the common Multiflora. Some are double, others not so much, but even the semidouble had their merit, for their bright yellow stamens in numbers, surrounded by their purple, scarlet, or blush petals were very handsome.

This is the rose I purchased of you about 18 months since, and planted it on the east side of the house, with the Multiflora, Lady Banks, and Champney roses, all in one row, and left them unprotected, by straw, &c. during the last severe winter. The result was that I lost the Lady Banks totally, the Multiflora, and Champney to within six inches of the ground, the Greville rose lost six inches only from the top, the latter was sixteen feet high last fall.

I address you this in the hope it may be agreeable to you; have the kindness to excuse the faults, as I write to you in a language foreign to my own, and am no botanist.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SMITH.

WM ROBERT PRINCE, Esq.
Flushing, Long Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

DEAR SIR—When I had the pleasure of a visit from you at the time my strawberries were in bloom, you expressed a wish that I should inform you of the mode of cultivation, and what kinds were most estimable for size, flavor, and productiveness.

Between the first and tenth of October, 1827, I set out twenty rows, one hundred feet in length, of the following kinds. Four of the Chili, eight of the Pine Apple, two of the Roseberry, and six of the Scarlet. The ground had been cultivated for several years, with various garden vegetables. It is a sandy loam, and had been annually highly manured. It was ploughed, harrowed, and raked level. The runners were placed one foot apart in rows two feet asunder. Before the ground froze they were covered with litter, to protect them during the winter. In the spring of 1828 manure was spread between the rows, spaded in, and the ground raked level. During the summer they were often weeded, hoed, raked, and the runners as they appeared carefully laid lengthwise of the rows, so that in the autumn the intervals were completely filled up with plants, which were covered with litter, as in the preceding autumn. This spring manure was again spread and dug in between the rows, the weeds eradicated, and the ground often hoed and raked until the fruit began to ripen.

The Chili plants, which are more tender than any other strawberry I have cultivated, suffered partially from the unusual severity of the winter.

The Roseberry first bloomed and a few ripe berries were picked on the 5th of June; the Pine Apple was but a few days later, while the Scarlet was four or five. On the 14th of June, twenty-six boxes of the Pine Apple strawberries were gathered, and four of the Roseberry. On the 17th thirteen boxes of the Pine Apple, on the 18th nine, and on the 19th eight; after this it was neglected to notice the quantity, but there were at least fourteen boxes more picked, making seventy boxes, or nearly nine quarts to each row of the Pine Apple.

I have cultivated many varieties of the strawberry, and am entirely satisfied that the Pine Apple has a decided preference. It is very prolific, the fruit large, beautiful, sufficiently high flavored, and aromatic, but not quite so rich, or possessing the fragrance of the Chili, or Roseberry. But the Chili is a shy bearer, and but a small portion of the blossoms of the Roseberry produce fruit; still it may be called a prolific and most valuable kind. The Chili claims attention from its size,—as I have raised them four inches in circumference,—but more especially for its powerful aroma, delicious flavor, and being later than the others.—The Scarlet is very prolific, but inferior in size, flavor, and perfume to the other three kinds; still worthy of extensive cultivation as it continues longer to produce fruit than the Pine Apple or Roseberry, if the season is wet.

For the Roseberry and Pine Apple I am indebted to JOHN LOWELL, Esq. to whom we are all under the greatest obligations, not only for numerous additions to the products of our gardens, fields, and orchards, but for a fund of interesting and valuable intelligence, which he so liberally disseminates, on all the branches of agriculture and gardening.

The most celebrated writers in Great Britain recommend planting the runners in beds, three feet apart, with three rows in each, two feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches asunder; and if the mode I have practised should be adopted, I recommend that the rows be three feet apart; for if the ground is made rich, and well tilled, the plants grow so luxuriantly as to require more room than two feet between the rows, to cultivate them properly and gather the fruit, without injury to the vines.

But to cultivate strawberries successfully, IRRIGATION is indispensable. In Great Britain, where this delicious fruit is raised in the greatest abundance and perfection, the climate is remarkably humid, and drought is rarely experienced; still every precaution is taken to insure an ample supply of water to the plants. Various modes have been adopted to accomplish this with the greatest ease and certainty, as will be perceived by the following extract from Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening.

"*Brick Beds for Strawberries.*—These were observed in a small garden near Chatham, and are

thus described. The beds were upon flat ground, each about three feet wide, and between them were trenches about nine inches wide, and four inch walls of brick on each side of the trenches, to keep up the earth on the sides of the beds.—These trenches were about the depth of two or three courses of bricks laid flat, without mortar, and were intended for the purpose of holding water, which was supplied from a pump, whenever the ground was dry, *while the plants were in fruit.* By this method, a much greater crop of fruit was obtained, and the plants continued bearing much longer than in beds where there were no trenches for water.

"In Devonshire, strawberry beds are constructed against the side of a hill or bank, by building up beds in steps, with rough granite at the front, to keep up the earth, each step being about two feet high and three feet wide. These steps were filled with good loam, and the surface of each was covered with rough pieces of granite, bedded into the loam, leaving openings between the stones, just sufficient to put in the plants. The surface being covered with granite kept the ground longer in a moist state, and the fruit always clean.

"I have found a great advantage in keeping the fruit clean, by laying a row of common bricks on each side of the rows of strawberry plants; I tried plain tiles, but found bricks answered better, as the tiles are apt to be broken in gathering the fruit.

"The fruit has received its name from the ancient practice of laying straw between the rows, which keeps the ground moist and the fruit clean."

In this country we have almost a cloudless sky, and fervent heat, while showers are very uncertain, and commonly not sufficiently copious, from the time strawberries commence blossoming, until the period of their ripening has passed, and too often half or two thirds of the crop is lost from the effects of drought. The plants suddenly wither, and the fruit is either not formed, or prematurely dried up, or shrivelled.

If the beds were so situated, that a shallow trench between the rows, could be filled with water every evening, when rain does not fall in sufficient quantity the result would fully reward the care and extra labor of the cultivator.

A few years since I had six rows of strawberries which promised a great crop, until the fruit began to ripen, when the weather becoming hot and dry, there was great fear of the consequence. As they were at a considerable distance from the pump, all of them could not be conveniently watered, but as an experiment, two rows were bountifully supplied, every evening, until all the fruit was gathered, and they yielded nearly twice as much as the remaining four rows.

We have received most of our information on horticulture from England, and have introduced many of their modes of cultivation, without sufficiently considering the difference of climate.—There they have frequent showers, or damp, cloudy weather, with but few clear, and seldom any hot days; while in this country we generally suffer from excessive heat, and such as is never experienced in Great Britain. The e artificial means are resorted to for obtaining the requisite heat to mature many garden vegetables and most of the fruits which ripen here in the open air. Here there is usually a superabundance of heat, and a lack of moisture, which must be supplied by art. We must imitate the cultivators of Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Asia, and Egypt, where irrigation is considered so indispensable that it has occasioned an adage as old as the histories of those countries, that "THERE CAN BE NO GARDEN WITHOUT A FOUNTAIN."

Damp, cold land will not answer for strawberries; it should be mellow and warm, but not elevated and dry, unless proper means are taken for complete irrigation.

The most perfect scientific account of the strawberry family, which has been published is contained in a report made to the Horticultural Society of London, by James Barnet, Under Gardener in the Fruit Department of that distinguished institution.*

On the establishment of the Garden at Chiswick, circulars were sent to the Fellows, and Correspondents of the Society, to ascertain the names, characters, history, &c. of the different kinds possessed by each individual. Seventy answers were received, and upwards of four hundred parcels of runners,—small quantities of each kind of which were planted and carefully cultivated through the seasons of 1823 and 1824. To facilitate the arrangement of this vast collection the whole were disposed into the following seven classes, and descriptions given of the varieties of the five first with their synonymes.

1.	The Scarlet Strawberry,	26	varieties.
2.	' Black, '	5	'
3.	' Pine, '	15	'
4.	' Chili, '	3	'
5.	' Hautbois, '	5	'
6.	' Green,		
7.	' Alpine.		
	Total,	54	varieties,

which have 228 synonymes.

Mr Barnet states, that with the addition of the two remaining classes, and of the varieties of the other classes, yet undiscovered, which are either in the garden of the Society, or which, though existing, have not been received, the list may be extended to near one hundred.

He recommended as a good selection from the kinds, which have been enumerated, the following, as possessing the properties most desired for cultivation.

"SCARLETS. Old Scarlet, Roseberry, Carmine Scarlet, Grove End, Duke of Kent's, Grimstone, American, Hudson's Bay, Cockscomb, and Wilmot's late Scarlet.

"BLACKS. Pitmaston, and Downton.

"PINES. Bostock, Surinam, Old Pine, Keen's Seedling, and Round White Carolina.

"CHILIS. Wilmot's Superb.

"HAUTBOIS, Prolific and Flat."

"If to these twenty sorts, were added plantations of Red, and White Alpines, the whole would form a more perfect collection of strawberries than has, probably ever existed together, in any one garden. It is to be observed, that flavor has not been the only property attended to in the above selection; certain kinds, though deficient in that important point, have been included, because of their superior productiveness; it being considered that quantity, as well as quality and variety, is usually required."

Many of the writers on the cultivation of the strawberry recommend that the runners should be carefully cut off. It no doubt would tend to increase the size of the fruit if effectually done; but from an experiment made a few years since there did not appear to be such a favorable result as was anticipated. To produce the largest fruit from the most magnificent varieties, the runner should doubtless be eradicated.

It will afford me pleasure to furnish plants of the kinds I possess, to the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, who will call for them, during the next month.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, July 23, 1829.

* Vol. vi. Trans. Hor. So., London.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORTICULTURE.

The recent exhibitions at the meetings of the New York, and Philadelphia Horticultural Societies are highly gratifying, as they prove the great interest felt in the cause of Horticulture. If there is any fact which may be taken as certain, in relation to improvements, it is, that Horticultural shows, and exhibitions have done more for that art in Europe, than all other causes put together, and if we are ever to rival the transatlantic cultivators, it must be by the same course. In order, however, to render these exhibitions of the greatest possible value, there should be precision in stating the *facts*—there should be a common language known and understood equally at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. At New York there were *six* competitors for the prizes for the best gooseberries—the three first exhibited gooseberries weighing from 4½ ounces and 7 penny weights the dozen gooseberries, to 4¼—and the rest fell to 3½. Now we ask were these taken from *prepared* bushes? Every one knows, that the berries in the centre, and near the ground, are much the largest—if the berries from the other parts are removed in May, those that are left will swell to a great size. I have gooseberries imported 20 years since from Lancashire. I did *not thin* them *out*, but from bushes which bore 2 quarts each I selected 24, and each dozen weighed 4 ounces—if they had been thinned they would have weighed 5 ounces at least. Perhaps the New York exhibitors *did not thin* their bushes, in which case their berries were finer than mine—what is the *fact?*

Mr Prince, of Flushing, made a noble exhibition of rare plants, which did honor to his zeal, and proved his great attention to the interesting art of which he is the most extensive professor in this country. Among other plants he exhibited a *Yucca filamentosa*, which is said to have been 7 feet 4 inches high. Now I ask was the *flowering part so long?* If so the whole height of the stalk must have been 12 feet! We are embarrassed, here, to the north, in understanding this statement, because Dr Mease presented at Philadelphia, the same plant measuring between 8 and 9 feet in height, but it is said the flowering part was only between 3 and 4 feet. I had two flowering stems of the *Yucca filamentosa* which were very fine.—One I sent to Gen. DEARBORN, President of our Horticultural Society, which I did not measure, but the other I find to be 8 feet high, with 130 bells, or flowers. I have had one producing 145 bells. It seems to me that it would be better to give the number of flowers, which will accurately test the vigor and beauty of the plant. These re-

marks are only made to ensure hereafter accuracy of description, for we have no feelings, but of liberal rivalship with the cultivators of other States. Boston must be far below New York, and Philadelphia in all the arts which are subservient to luxury, and we only aim to follow them with tardy but constant steps.

By the way, a Yankee, in a remote town of New Hampshire, Mr ABELL, may challenge the whole world as to his success in improving the *Lilium Canadense*. Its natural produce in its proper situation is from 2 to 4 flowers. I succeeded this year in producing eleven—but Mr ABELL counted on one stalk 46! This is the greatest triumph of cultivation over nature of which my reading has given me any knowledge, and the florists will give Mr ABELL the credit for his success. The soil, treatment, &c. would be a very acceptable addition to Mr ABELL's account.

All this may be deemed *trifling* to those who have no love for nature, and no sense of admiration of the power which man, and his mind have over its productions; but there are some persons, who will not be displeased with the detail of these remarks. J. L.

Roxbury, July 27, 1829.

CULTURE OF SILK.

A curious, and it would seem a successful mode of facilitating the operations of silk worms, whereby they are enabled to produce larger and more perfect *cocoons*, has been discovered by Dr Pascalis, of New York, and consisting chiefly in the application of *electricity* to these singular insects.—The Editor of the New York Evening Post says he has witnessed the experiments, and, "seen the insects subjected to the influence of the electrical fluid, actively at work spinning their silken shrouds; while those which were only partially electrised were later in their operations, and those to which electricity had not been applied in any degree, were still inactive."

Could the advantage of this discovery be generally introduced among those who are in the habit of raising silk worms, it would be justly considered an important improvement. But there is reason to fear that it will be set down merely as a singular fact in natural history; and ranked among those revelations which are more curious, as phenomena, for the contemplation of philosophers, than useful, as agents capable of practical and profitable application. It is certainiy a very novel and somewhat droll circumstance that even the sluggish worm may be stimulated to industry, yea excited to improvement, by the mysterious power of electricity. The Doctor's communication on this subject, copied below, is really very interesting—*Eve. Bulletin.*

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To the Editors of the Evening Post:—

GENTLEMEN—The small nursery of Silk Worms which you and many others have visited, was planned on a new method, with a view of ascertaining by experiments the influence of electricity upon this lepidopeirick insect. It is a fact not less true because strange, that to this day, such an inquiry should not have been instituted, although hinted at by one or two writers. Yet modern European culturists have tortured their minds with systematic methods and processes, the rationale of which, through infinite care, rules and expensive provisions must ultimately elicit that element from the ambient atmosphere, their very best and successful operations remain nevertheless unexplained.

I have just made three divisions of silk worm seeds, no larger in quantity than we could conveniently feed; they were left to spontaneous hatching and to ordinary care, they were also exposed to the late vicissitudes of temperature, which we never corrected by artificial heat. These were of course a little thinned in their ranks, and although they have spun good yellow cocoons they have been in the nursery ten days longer than the following; concerning these we have nothing to boast of.

A second division was insulated in litters by means of strong twilled cloth of silk laid over the hurdles, and as the room of the nursery was aired, and confined air frequently renewed, it is evident that the worms were always in a positive state of electricity—they were remarkably vigorous—they mounted to spin a week sooner than the first division, leaving few idlers and few sick: their brushwood not being sufficient in space, they were offered two inclined hurdles made up of split canes, which they admirably filled up with their own white and large cocoons—this portion has therefore been successful in about thirty-six days.

The third division had been insulated not only by silk but by glass supports, and through a powerful jar of a portable machine was electrised as often as the condition of the atmosphere would permit—perhaps eight or ten times; they were visibly excited; they ate voraciously, at least five meals a day; they rested on the thirtieth day to mount and spin. They were clustered in large bundles on the brushwood, all of white silk, slightly tinged with a green hue. These cocoons having been weighed were found of the first quality—sixteen or seventeen to an ounce. This small difference was owing to the brushwood not being selected as the most convenient for the spinners.

Some other details of the above experiment will be furnished in the first number of the *Silk Culturist*, now in press, to be issued the ensuing week. From yours respectfully,

July 11, 1829. FELIX PASCALIS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WHOLESOME WATER TO CATTLE.

"I lately visited Dr Jenner. The Doctor condescended to converse with me on the diseases of cows; and informed me, that giving wholesome water to cows, was of more importance than the public is aware of. He told me there was a farm in the neighborhood, where three or four farmers had sustained so much loss from abortions in their cows, from red water, and other diseases, that they were either ruined or obliged to give it up.—The present occupier suspected that the water they drank was the cause of the mischief, and therefore sunk three wells on different parts of his farm, and pumped the water into troughs for the cattle. The ponds were fenced round to prevent them from getting at the water, so that they drank only from the troughs. Since that time the farmer has not had a single abortion, or one case of red water. His cattle have been free also from swollen udders; and what is of more importance, he makes more cheese, and his cheese is greatly improved in quality. The Doctor wished me to visit the farm, which I did, and another at a short distance. I found that the usual mode of watering cattle, where there was no brook or running water, was from a pit of stagnant rain, or spring water, to which the cattle had access by means of a sloping path on one side only. It has been observed that cattle, immediately after drinking, dung or make water; and almost always before leaving the sloping path—the dung and urine therefore flow into the pond, or are washed into it by the rain, and make the water so impure, that it has been found to kill eels, and nothing but noxious insects can live in it. The disgust which such water must excite in animals accustomed to drink from brooks, is gradually overcome in a great measure, and they sometimes drink it without appearing to suffer; but the influence it has upon the animal's health is strikingly shown on this farm. On visiting the other farm, where the cows had been prevented from drinking this pond water only six months, the beneficial effects of drinking wholesome water was sufficiently obvious to demonstrate its utility. Before that time, they were frequently meeting with red water and swollen quarters; that is, a swelling of a part of the udder; but since the cows had drank pure water, not a case of either had occurred."—*White's Compendium.*

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[This reminds us of a fact that fell under our observation last week—a lady near this city had kept in a glass globe, for some weeks, some beautiful gold fish; they grew finely and were the admiration of all who saw them; subsisting entirely on pump water. Some time since, for some cause she sent for water to a neighboring pump, very near, and perceiving soon after that the fish became sluggish, she removed the water and they recovered. The other day, the pump at the door, from which her fish was supplied, being muddy, she sent to a neighbor's pump not more than 150 yards distant—the water such as is used every day, and apparently very wholesome and clear.—The fish globe was filled with that late in the evening, and the consequence was, the death of all her beautiful gold fish the next day. This proves how much depends on latent qualities of water, which may be often the cause of sickness to man and beast as well as fish.—ED. AM. FAR.

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WOUNDS IN CATTLE.

"The treatment of wounds in brutes is much the same as that practised in healing those on the human body. The operations of nature are the same in both; and from these are derived the principles which direct the management of wounds. The cruelties which are practised by ignorant and unskilful persons, in applying their nostrums, and knives, and pincers, cords, and burning irons, to poor dumb animals, call loudly for the intervention of common sense and humanity."

Mackenzie.

Chloride of Lime.—The Savannah board of health employ chloride of lime to purify places charged with foul air, or abounding with bad smells. The method adopted to correct the air in sinks is to dilute two pounds of the chemical with five gallons of water.—*N. Y. Courier.*

In the Garden of Hampton Court, England, is a celebrated Vine, allowed, by all foreigners, to surpass every other in Europe. It is 72 feet by 20, and has, in one season, produced 2272 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt. It was planted in 1769. The stem is about 13 inches in girth.

AGRICULTURE.

The following remarks are made by the Editor of the St John City Gazette, after enumerating the miseries of the lower class of manufacturers in England at the present time:

"That manufactures, commerce, and enterprise, have raised Great Britain to her present state of greatness, and to her high standing among the nations, there can be no doubt; but that there are certain limits to which these can, profitably be extended, and beyond which they not only cease to be profitable, but become actually injurious, is also evident. The difficulty only is, to ascertain correctly what those limits are, and even after they have been ascertained to preserve them.

"Were a due equilibrium preserved, between the productions and the wants of man, especially in those articles which minister to the luxuries and elegancies of life; and were the divisions of labor in the production of these, and the staple articles of life better attended to, many of those overwhelming reverses, which bury the fortunes and the hopes of thousands in their ruins, would thereby be avoided.

"To us it appears that although the benefits of manufactures, and commerce, are astonishingly great, and almost beyond calculation; still there is something, though not so splendid, yet absolutely more solid, in agriculture; and which we fear has not been kept in sight so much as it should have been in the mother country. If we are correctly informed, there is now in Great Britain a quantity of waste land capable of improvement, sufficient, if cultivated, to produce bread for its present vast population; and were it with us to devise a remedy for the present, and to guard against future distress, we should say, cultivate those wastes.

"Had all the capital which, within a few years, has been sunk in joint stock companies, and bubbles, been appropriated to the melioration and cultivation of those vast commons, how different would now be the aspect of affairs. A work of that kind would furnish employment for thousands of the laboring classes, while in progress, and produce bread for them forever after. And although not so immediately, and never so highly productive, as highly prosperous commercial or manufacturing enterprise, yet moderately and substantially profitable, and always safe from those fluctuations and uncertainties which are inseparable from the other."

Extracts from a pamphlet containing Proceedings of the Essex Agricultural Society.

(Continued from page 5.)

WILLIAM THURLOW'S STATEMENT.

A statement of the Management and Produce of the Farm of William Thurlow, of West Newbury, in 1828.

The farm contains 150 acres, which is divided in the following manner, viz:

31 acres of mowing and tillage.

26 do of meadow, 8 acres of which is salt marsh.

48 acres of pasture.

22 do of orcharding, which is also improved as a pasture for horses and sheep.

23 acres of woodland.

The produce of the mowing and tillage the present year, is as follows, viz:

525 bushels of ears of Indian corn, from 4 acres.

106 bushels of wheat from 6 acres.

340 do of potatoes, from 1½ acres.

73 do of onions, from 21 rods.

35 tons of English hay.

39 acres of meadow hay including that from the salt marsh.

The crop of wheat the present year with us, as in many other places, is less than an average crop—which I think is about 24 bushels to the acre.

The produce of my orchard on an average for the last 8 or 10 years, has been from 5 to 600 barrels of winter apples, and 50 barrels of cider.

The stock which I kept on the farm on an average—is from 12 to 15 cows; 4 to 6 oxen; 5 or 6 young cattle; 2 horses; 20 sheep and 6 swine.

The produce of the dairy from twelve cows has been as follows, viz:—Previous to the 20th of May, 200 pounds of butter: from 20th of May to 20th of July, 61 cheeses, weighing on an average 25 lbs. each, - - - 1525

From July 20th to October 10th, 1475

Total 3000 lbs.

Since we finished making cheese the quantity of butter will exceed 200 lbs.

I manage my tillage in the following manner:—As soon as the crop of grass is taken off, I break up my land, cross plough it in the spring; then spread on about 16 cart loads of manure to the acre; then plough again, and put eight loads in the hills; second year, two ploughings, sow down to grass with a crop of wheat. I increase my manure by mixing swamp mud which I cart on to the upland in the summer, and let lie over winter; then mix it with the manure in the barn and hog yards. The average quantity from the barn yard is one hundred loads—from the hog yard from thirty to forty loads.

Cash paid for labor from November 1st, 1827, to November 1st, 1828, is 127 dollars.

The dairy and crops (except apples and cider*) about the same the last as the present year.

WILLIAM THURLOW.

West Newbury, Nov. 28, 1828.

STATEMENT OF JAMES PECKER.

A statement of the Produce of the Farm of James Pecker, of Amesbury, in 1828.

The farm contains 43 1-2 acres, ten acres of which is improved for mowing and tillage only—the remaining 23 1-2 acres is improved as a pasture.

I have raised on the ten acres the present year,—

12 tons of English hay.

187 1-2 bushels of ears of Indian corn.

80 bushels of green peas—sold in the pod, and averaged one dollar per bushel.

30 bushels of barley—(besides the light grain.)

12 1-2 bushels of rye.

5 bushels of millet.

1-2 a ton of millet fodder.

2 bushels of seed peas (shelled.)

2 bushels of beans.

115 bushels of potatoes.

The corn was raised on one acre and sixty-seven rods of land.

The peas were raised on 107 rods of land—and the same ground has now a crop of turnips on it, (which are not yet pulled) of at least 122 bushels.

I ploughed the ground and sowed the millet immediately after the crop of hay was taken off, consequently that ground produced two crops, the present year.

On the ground which I tilled I spread on and ploughed in 25 cords of manure.

The stock kept on the farm is one yoke of oxen, one horse, three cows, one heifer, eight sheep, and three swine.

I have hired one man five months and ten days. I have worked out myself 104 days, besides ten days marketing peas, and eleven days absent on journies. My oxen have worked out 16 1-2 days.

There has not been a gallon of ardent spirits drank in performing all the labor on my farm.

JAMES PECKER.

ESSEX, ss.—October 20, 1828.—Personally appeared JAMES PECKER, and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed, is true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief—before me, LOWELL BAGLEY.

Justice of the Peace.

To the great farmer the foregoing statement will appear small and insignificant, at the first glance; but let it be compared with the net profits of a large farm—with an eye to the quality of the land, the expense of cultivation, and the quantity of manure, and I think the balance will be found in favor of this. We have much better and much larger farms in our town than this—farms of 100 and 150 acres, whose owners grow rich, and who do not think of entering their farms for a premium—they are much prejudiced against what they term "book farming." But put those farmers on Pecker's farm, and they would starve, or at least find it hard to obtain a bare support from its produce; whereas I have not the least doubt myself, that Pecker lays up something handsome, annually, besides supporting his family.

I am, with respect, yours,

LOWELL BAGLEY.

Hon. A. T. NEWHALL,
Col. D. ADAMS, &c.

This certifies, that I measured the land which Mr Pecker cultivated the last year, and the contents as described in the foregoing statement is correct. LOWELL BAGLEY.

(To be continued.

THE SANDWICH WOLF.

The Barnstable Journal gives many particulars (4 or 5 columns) concerning the wolf lately killed in Sandwich, in this State, of which the following is an abstract. A great proportion of Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, and Falmouth is still covered with forest, and this forest land is connected together so as to form one extensive uncultivated region, which affords a wide range for deer and other animals. The inhabitants of these towns are not so exclusively seamen as is commonly thought; the greater part are farmers, who get their living out of the ground; one of the principal objects of their attention is sheep, which they drive into the woods after shearing, where the animals find sufficient food during the summer. In 1827, many sheep were found dead in the woods much mutilated about the throat, and some were found wounded, but not killed; at length, the tracks of some unknown animal were discovered,

* 30 barrels of apples and 6 barrels of cider, the present year.

and soon after, a strange beast resembling a large dog was seen. When the sheep returned to their owners in the fall of 1827, some farmers did not find more than half of their number, and more or less were missing from almost every flock. During the winter of 1827-8, the unknown animal visited the enclosed fields and barn yards, and killed some sheep in almost every fold, in the vicinity of the woods; his tracks were seen in the snow, and the citizens united in hunting matches to destroy him, but he escaped unharmed. In the summer of 1828, he killed many sheep both in the pastures and in the woods, and several carcases of deer were discovered; he was frequently seen, and many times pursued by the hunters, but always escaped. He was once seen in the road by two young women; after they had shouted at him several times, he deliberately jumped over the fence into a field and killed a lamb. Prey was abundant, and he seldom took more from a sheep than the blood, the milk glands of ewes, and a few mouthfuls from the hind quarters; many sheep were found alive, cruelly wounded, and a few recovered. During the winter of 1828-9 he continued his usual habits, and many a general turn out of the people was made after him, but they could neither kill nor capture him. Dogs were afraid of him and would not follow his track. Each of the towns of Sandwich and Falmouth offered a reward of $100 for his destruction within their bounds. At length, on the tenth of June last, a party discovered him in Barnstable, and Joseph Hoxsie severely wounded him with a charge of buckshot; he was pursued about three miles to a swamp in Sandwich, where a second charge of buckshot killed him. He proved to be a wolf, weighing 68 pounds, and measuring 6 feet from the nose to the end of the tail. It is supposed that he was brought to Plymouth from Labrador by a fishing vessel, a few years ago.—The vessel had three whelps on board, one of which escaped to the woods, and the others died; they were supposed to be young foxes, but it is now believed that they were wolves. It was a season of great rejoicing when the animal was slain. He had destroyed more than one thousand sheep in Sandwich, and perhaps an equal number in other towns. About forty years ago a wolf from Vermont made great destruction among the sheep in Barnstable, and Plymouth counties where he remained two or three years; he was killed in Middleborough.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

Hemp.—We have seen several stalks of hemp six feet in length, from the field of Mr Hibbard, at Hadley upper Mills, and are informed that the hemp on about two acres was from five to six feet in height, in six weeks from the time the seed was sown.—*Ibid.*

Remains of the Mammoth.—Two tusks of the mammoth have been exhibited at Edinburgh, which were brought from the coast of America, near Bhering's Straits. They are in fine preservation; the smallest is nine feet nine inches in length, and the largest, which has lost the point, must have been originally twelve feet. Professor Jameson thinks the animal must have been 15 or 16 feet high, and much larger than the elephant. The tusks were found imbedded in a mass of ice one hundred feet above the water, and with them were many teeth and bones of the mammoth.—The race of animals to which these remains belonged must have been extinguished by some great catastrophe, probably the general deluge.—Their remains are found in North America, Europe and Northern Asia.—*Ibid.*

Great Blast.—A few days since, 175 pounds of powder were expended at one blast on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal line, in Maryland, and from 800 to 1000 tons of the solid rock were separated from the mass and thrown into a ravine; about an equal quantity of stone was loosened by the same blast.

From Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts.

IGNIS FATUUS.

By Rev. John Mitchell.

Those luminous appearances which are popularly called "Will-o-the-wisp," and "Jack-a-lantern," have been alike the object of vulgar superstition and philosophical curiosity; and notwithstanding all attempts to apprehend and subject them to examination, they are not much more the subjects of knowledge now than they were centuries ago.

I was myself, formerly, familiar with these appearances; they were of frequent occurrence near my father's residence, owing, probably, to the proximity of extensive wet grounds, over which they are usually seen. The house stood upon a ridge, which sloped down on three sides to the beautiful meadows which form the margin of the Connecticut.

These mysterious luminaries used often to be seen by the fishermen, who plied their nets by night as well as by day. They commonly reported that they saw them a little above the surface of the meadow, dancing up and down, or gliding quietly along in a horizontal line. Sometimes two or even three, would be seen together, skipping and dancing, or sailing away in concert, as if rejoicing in their mutual companionship. I might entertain you with abundance of fabulous accounts of them—the offspring of imaginations tinctured with superstition, and of minds credulous from a natural love of the marvellous. Fables, however, are of little value for the purposes of science: if the following account of some of the phenomena of the ignis fatuus, shall, with the observation of others, contribute towards a true theory of its nature, you will think them worthy of a place in your Journal.

A friend of mine, returning from abroad late in the evening, had to cross a strip of marsh. As he approached the causeway, he noticed a light towards the opposite end, which he supposed to be a lantern in the hand of some person whom he was about to meet. It proved, however, to be a solitary flame, a few inches above the marsh, at the distance of a few feet from the edge of the causeway. He stopped some time to look at it; and was strongly tempted, notwithstanding the miriness of the place, to get nearer to it, for the purpose of closer examination. It was evidently a vapor, [phosphuretted hydrogen?] issuing from the mud, and becoming ignited, or at least luminous, in contact with the air. It exhibited a flickering appearance, like that of a candle expiring in its socket; alternately burning with a large flame, and then sinking to a small taper; and occasionally, for a moment, becoming quite extinct. It constantly appeared over the same spot.

With the phenomena exhibited in this instance, I have been accustomed to compare those exhibited in other instances, whether observed by myself or others; and generally making due allowance for the illusion of the senses and the credulity of the imagination in the dark and misty night, (for it is on such nights that they usually appear,) I have found these phenomena sufficient for the explanation of all the fantastic tricks which are reported of these phantoms.

They are supposed to be endowed with locomotive power. They appear to recede from the spectator, or to advance towards him. But this may be explained without locomotion—by their variation in respect to quantity of flame. As the light dwindles away, it will seem to move from you, and with a velocity proportioned to the rapidity of its diminution. Again as it grows larger, it will appear to approach you. If it expire, by several flickerings or flashes, it will seem to skip from you, and when it reappears you will easily imagine that it has assumed a new position. This reasoning accounts for their apparent motion, either to or from the spectator; and I never could ascertain that they moved in any other direction, that is, in a line oblique or perpendicular to that in which they first appeared. In one instance, indeed, I thought this was the fact, and what struck me as more singular, the light appeared to move with great rapidity, directly against a very strong wind. But after looking some time, I reflected that I had not changed the direction of my eye at all, whereas if the apparent motion had been real, I ought to have turned half round.—The deception was occasioned by the motion of the wind itself—as a stake standing in a rapid stream will appear to move against the current.

It is a common notion that the ignis fatuus cannot be approached, but will move off as rapidly as you advance. This characteristic is mentioned in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia. It is doubtless a mistake. Persons attempting to approach them, have been deceived perhaps as to their distance, and finding them farther off than they imagined, have proceeded a little way and given over, under the impression that pursuit was vain. An acquaintance of mine, a plain man, told me he actually stole up close to one and caught it in his hat, as he thought:—"and what was it?" I asked. "It was nothing." On looking into his hat for the "shining jelly," it had wholly disappeared. His motions had dissipated the vapor, or perhaps his foot had closed the orifice from which it issued. To this instance another may be added. A young man and woman walking home from an evening visit, approached a light which they took for a lantern carried by some neighbor, but which on actually passing it, they found to be borne by no visible being; and taking themselves to flight, burst into the nearest house, with such precipitation as to overturn the furniture, and impart no small share of their fright to the family.

The circumstance that these lights usually appear over marshy grounds, explains another popular notion respecting them; namely, that they possess the power of beguiling persons into swamps and fens. In a misty night, they are easily mistaken for the light of a neighboring house, and the deceived traveller, directing his course towards it, meets with fences, ditches, and other obstacles, and by perseverance, lands at length, quite bewildered, in the swamp itself. By this time, he perceives that the false lamp is only a mischievous jack-a-lantern. An adventure of

this kind I remember to have occurred in my own neighborhood. A man left his neighbor's house late in the evening, and at daylight had not reached his own, a quarter of a mile distant; at which his family being concerned, a number of persons went out to search for him. We found him near a swamp, with soiled clothes, and a thoughtful countenance, reclining by a fence. The account he gave was, that he had been led into the swamp by a jack-a-lantern. His story was no doubt true, and yet had a little of the marvellous in it. The night being dark, and the man's senses a little disordered withal, by a glass too much of his neighbor's cherry, on approaching his house, he saw a light, and not suspecting that it was not upon his mantel, made towards it. A bush or bog, might have led to the same place, if he had happened to take it for his chimney top.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1829.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, at South Boston, with an enlightened policy have determined to introduce the cultivation of silk, for the purpose of affording employment to the inmates of those establishments.—They have had a large number of White Mulberry trees planted, as a preliminary step in the business. It is an excellent plan, and in a few years their example will probably be followed by many.

Horticultural.—Among the articles exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Saturday the 25th inst, were specimens of the *Otaheite Mulberry*—six varieties of *Delphinium, potentilla napolensis*, varieties of *campanula, Malva, hamerocolis purpurea, schizanthus pinnata*, &c., from Messrs WINSHIP's nursery—specimens of *crassula coccinea, bouvardia tryphilla, fuchsia coccinea*, and very splendid *Dahlias*, from Mr HAGERSTON, of Charlestown.—Early Chenango Potatoes from the garden of E. HERSEY DERBY, Esq. of Salem, produced by his peculiar and valuable method of transplanting, (described in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 117.)—Specimens of American Sewing Silk, made this season at Dedham, Mass. by J. H. COBB.—Specimens of two varieties of Cucumbers, one a new kind from England, measuring 12, 13, and 18 inches in length, from Mr SENIOR's establishment at Roxbury.—Fine Lettuce from Mr HOWE, of Dorchester, raised from seed received from the New York Horticultural Society, this season. Many other articles were left for examination, by Dr HARRIS, of Dorchester, and others. Several donations have recently been made to the Library and funds of the Society, which may be more particularly noticed hereafter.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE GROWTH OF SILK.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, have offered a premium of FIFTY DOLLARS to the person, who, on or before the 1st December, 1832, shall have raised the largest plantation of the White Mulberry Tree, not less than 2000 plants, nor less than *three* years old,—and a premium of TWENTY DOLLARS to the person who shall exhibit within the same time the greatest quantity of raw or unmanufactured silk, not less than *ten* pounds, of his own raising.

GARDENER'S CALENDAR FOR AUGUST.

Keep all your crops clear from weeds, using the hoe where safe and convenient; otherwise make claw-hoes of your hands, and weed-extracting nippers of your thumb and fore fingers. Pull up the haulm of peas, beans, &c., and remove it to your compost bed; bury it between rows of plants, or throw it, together with all weeds, &c., to your swine, that your premises may have a neat appearance. Cut such herbs as are now in flower, to distil, or to dry for winter use, being careful to do it when they are dry, and spread them in a dry, shady place; for, if they are dried in the sun, they will shrink very much, turn black, and prove of little value. Your dung hills, and compost heaps should, during the summer months, be kept free from weeds; for if the seeds are permitted to ripen and fall, the dung, when carried into the garden, will disseminate weeds innumerable. Attend to plants set out for seed, and put stakes to such as need support. This month, as well as the latter part of July, is the proper season for inoculating or budding. M'Mahon says "Cherries, plums, or any other fruit trees, may be budded in August, if the bark parts freely from the stock.—Pears ought to be inoculated the early part of the month, or while the sap flows freely; but the peach, nectarine, almond, and apple, will succeed any time between the first of August and twentieth of September, provided the stocks are young and vigorous."

Preserve peach, plum, cherry, and apricot stones, &c. to sow for raising stocks to bud and graft on. These may either be sown immediately, or kept in common garden earth or moist sand. But it will be necessary to sow them before the stones open, and the radicles begin to shoot; otherwise many of them will be broken or torn in the process of sowing. Every day they are kept out of ground is an injury to them; and if they remain in a dry state till spring, very few will vegetate till a year after, and the greater number not at all. Continue to collect and preserve seeds as directed last month. Sow onions to stand over winter; likewise, cauliflowers.

PARING AND BURNING SOILS.

It is remarked in *Vancouver's Survey of Devonshire (Eng.)* that the indiscriminate practice of paring and burning has proved very injurious to the farming interest in that county. He says "Where fields are known to have been most frequently subjected to this ordeal, in addition to its other ruinous effects, such enclosures are seen rapidly covered with moss; and notwithstanding the great pains which have been taken of late years, by selecting the most perfect and beautiful of the male and female of the North Devon cattle, their standard in point of size, is judged to be rather on the decline than otherwise, and which, by some is ascribed to the general deterioration of the herbage, by a too frequent practice of spading and burning the pastures, and thus destroying the native stock of all the finer grasses." It does not follow, however, that paring and burning may not, in some cases prove useful, when there exists in the soil a great excess of vegetable matter.

MANURING GRASS LANDS.

The same writer, quoted above, says that in Devonshire "In a few instances, the manuring of the upland meadows was observed to take place a little after the hay harvest; but that labor is more generally performed during the frosty season of winter. A composition also of lime and mould is prepared in the preceding summer, and usually applied at the same time. From its tendency to destroy the moss, and encourage a thicker growth of white clover, this dressing is much approved of, and is yearly coming into more general use."

ORCHARDS.

The writer above quoted says "A very common practice prevails of foddering cattle during the winter in orchards, when it can be done without injury to the young trees. Dressing the orchards at the same time and manner as is usual to manure mowing grounds is also found very much to increase their produce; but to cultivate the orchards with potatoes is very much disapproved of, not only on account of the exhausting nature of that crop, but from its tillage, the ground becomes so much loosened, as frequently to expose the trees being blown down by the westerly winds.

"The variety of names being applicable to the same fruit in this and other districts, and even in the adjacent villages, precludes all chance of being understood at a distance, in speaking of any apple that may be the favorite in such places. A rich sweet apple seems generally to hold the preference for cider; those of a more acid quality for hoarding, or winter use.

"Throughout the whole of this country, long experience has shown, that the same fruit growing on a moist loam, or clay bottom, will produce a vastly superior cider to that growing on an under stratum of sheer sand or gravel. An acclivity looking to the south east is the situation always preferred here for the culture of the apple tree.—The size of the fruit is much kept up on trees not fast verging to decay, by cutting off the suckers, opening the top by pruning away all the wild, dead, and unprofitable branches, and dressing each tree annually at its root, with a compost of dung, lime, and way soil, in proportion of one seam, or horse load to two trees. The orchard, thus invigorated and opened to the influence of the sun and air, the moss with which the branches of the trees had been clothed for many years falls off, and the improvement in the size, quantity, and quality of the fruit, is not less evident than the healthy and flourishing condition of the tree.

SEA SAND.

The same writer says of sea sand that "when it is used as a top dressing upon grass land, either alone or with mould, it never fails to bring forth for a succession of seasons, a very sweet and valuable herbage."

From the [London] Mechanic's Magazine.

POTATO BEER.

Dr Hare [of Philadelphia] having observed that there is a strong analogy between the saccharine matter of the sweet potato and molasses, or the saccharum of malt, was induced to boil a wort made from the potatoes, of 1060 deg. specific gravity, with a proportionate quantity of hops, for the space of two hours. It was then cooled to obout 56 degrees and yeast added. As far as Dr Hare could judge, the phenomena of the fermentation and the resulting liquor were precisely the same as if malt had been used. The wort was

kept in a warm place, until the temperature was 85 degs. Fahr.; and the fall of the head showed the attenuation to be sufficient. Yeast subsequently rose, which was removed by a spoon.—By refrigeration a further quantity of yeast was precipitated, from which the liquor being decanted became tolerably fine for new beer, and in flavor exactly like ale made from malt. Dr Hare has computed that 5 bushels of potatoes would produce as much wort as 3 bushels of malt; it is to be considered, too, that the residue would, as food for cattle, be worth half as much as the potatoes employed.

Salt in cold climates may be obtained, with a great saving of labor and fuel, by freezing sea water, and after separating the ice, which is formed of the watery particles only, evaporating the briny residuum, which may be done in a short time by fire. Gen. Bauer states that this method has been practised with great success in Russia.—*Ibid.*

Sharpening Knives.—Mr De Jongh, of Manchester, has recently made an important discovery with respect to the sharpening of knives.—"The best mode," he says, "of sharpening a knife is to draw it over the surface of a suitable stone, or emery-coated substance from heel to point, in such lineal directions as form an angle of forty-five degrees with the breadth of the knife. By moving a knife laterally and in contact with a revolving stone, in the usual way the desired grinding lines are obtained. But an evil exists in this and other modes of sharpening knives, the edge is always turned more or less, contrary to the grinding side. To obviate this I have found out that if two stones be turned in contrary directions, their peripheries slightly touching each other, and the knife drawn at right angles with the stone, at about the place where they touch, and being prevented by a fixed rest from being drawn *betwixt* the stones, it will most effectually and in the best way be sharpened.—*Ibid.*

CANADA THISTLE.

This noxious weed, of whose deleterious character, we fear, our farmers are not sufficiently aware, appears to be disseminating itself throughout the country. A patch of them appeared, a year or two since, on the borders of the canal, near its head, in this town. Although the lot is an unimproved one, we are gratified to perceive that a regard to the good of others has prompted the proprietors to take the necessary means for preventing them from seedling, and, of probably destroying them. Such an example is worthy of commendation and imitation. Those who have any of them on their farms, unless they take early measures for eradicating them, will some day bitterly rue the neglect. We have recently noticed several patches of them in different places by the way side. These should also be attended to by those who own land adjacent to them. We have seen, in the vicinity of the lower part of Lake Champlain large and fertile farms so completely overrun with them as to diminish their value at least twenty-five per cent. They grew so thick and rank, in some of the most valuable mowing lots, as to almost entirely choke out every other species of vegetation. If suffered to extend themselves here, they may be expected to produce the same effects.—*Mass. Spy.*

Bones of the Great Monster.—We were on Saturday led by curiosity to view the skeleton of the Great Monster, now exhibiting at 330 Broadway. The bones are beyond anything upon record.—There is nothing in the annals of the world, either in the earth or in the sea, that will even remotely compare with them. The largest, supposed to be merely the *jaw bone*, is 20 feet long, and weighs 1200 lbs. The vertebra is sixteen inches in diameter, the passage for the spinal marrow nine by six inches, the ribs nine feet long, and all the rest of the bones in proportion.

We were shown, at the same time, one of the vertebræ of a Mammoth; but to this monster a Mammoth would bear no more comparison than a mouse does to an elephant. Perhaps this was the skeleton of the Behemoth, of which we know nothing save the name. We observe that the owner advertises to sell one undivided half, that the whole may be carried to Europe. They ought certainly to be sent to France; if Cuvier be living, he could, better than any man in the world, give some information regarding them.—They would attract much attention in Europe.—*N. Y. Enq.*

Insect injurious to the Vine.—David Kizer, of Washington City, has communicated to Dr Samuel L. Mitchell, in a letter, dated July 14, 1829, four specimens of an insect which he found on the Grape Vine. It is capable of doing injury to the fingers of those who handle it, and of producing considerable pain and inflammation. There seems to be an emission of a venomous fluid. He saw a honey bee pierced through its body and killed by the wound. It would seem that the food of this powerful and devouring insect, says Mr K., is the honey bee. He has given it the name of the *Pelican Bee-Catcher*. As the specimens are in excellent preservation, it may be expected that further entomological researches will be made by the savans of New York.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Brighton Nursery 2000 plants of the Pine Apple Strawberry, in fine order for transplanting—at $2,50 per 100—37 1-2 cts per doz. Also, Wilmot's Superb, Alpine, Roseberry, Hautbois, Downton, &c. Orders for the above may be directed to J. B. Russell, Seed Store, 52 North Market St, Boston, where the plants will be delivered, free of charge for transportation. tf

Tulip Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

A fine collection of Dutch Tulip Roots, of bright red, yellow, white, pink, and splendid variegated colors, at $1,00 per dozen —12 1-2 cts single. tf

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly and faithfully half bound and lettered, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them at this office.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware.

Received, a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 4 Dock Square.

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

200 lbs fine White Flat English Turnip Seed, growth of 1829—also, several other approved varieties from Scotland, and London, among which the Early Dutch, Yellow Stone, and Yellow Malta, have proved of very superior quality for the table,—and the Yellow Aberdeen, (or Bullock,) and the Large Norfolk Field Turnip for cattle.

Short Horn Bull Calf Wanted.

A fair price will be given for a first rate, warranted Short Horn Durham Bull Calf, to go to Concord, Mass. Inquire of J. B. Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer (post paid.) 3t

Gardener wants a Situation.

A gardener, who has a complete knowledge of his business, and can produce recommendations from the Botanic Committee of the Dublin Royal Society, (having been employed in their Botanic Garden for two years,) and from many gentlemen in the vicinity of Dublin, wishes to procure a situation in this country. Inquire at the New England Farmer office. 3t

Millet Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street.

50 bushels of Millet Seed,—clean, and of superior quality.

Also, a very extensive variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of 6 cts each, or 100 varieties, one paper each, for $5,00.

ROMAN—This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams, in Northborough, Ms, at $20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 15.

Imported Horses.

Barefoot, and Cleveland, the two English horses, will stand for the season at their stable in Brighton. Barefoot at $25, and Cleveland at $10, with $1 for the groom. a24

Heifers, Calves, Sheep, &c.

For sale, two full blood Alderney Heifers, three years old this spring, with calf by a full blood bull of the Short Horn breed; one Alderney Heifer calf, six months old, weaned, and turned to grass; two full blood heifer calves of the Short Horn breed, two months old, now at grass feed; four of the Long Wool Ewes, imported from the Netherlands; a buck lamb from one of the ewes, and a Devonshire Buck, a very fine animal, and four full blood Saxony Bucks. For terms apply at this office. June 17, 1829.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.		
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	125 00	130 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	9 50	10 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	8 00	8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	9
Skimmed milk,	"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 50	5 62
Genesee,	"	5 50	5 75
Rye, best,	"	3 25	3 62
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	56	58
Rye,	"	65	70
Barley,	"		67
Oats,	"	38	40
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.		9
LIME,	cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.		3 50
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 50	18 00
Navy, mess,	"	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,	"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		3 00
Rye Grass,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		2 50
Red Top	"	62	1 00
Lucerne,	pound.	38	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	33	50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	7	8
French Sugar Beet,	"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	32	45
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	18	22
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	26	32
Merino, half blood,	"	23	27
Merino, quarter washed,	"	22	24
Native, washed,	"	20	23
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	35	37
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	22	25
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	27	30

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	10	12 1-2
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	7	10
whole hogs,	"	5	7
VEAL,	"	6	12
MUTTON,	"	4	12
POULTRY,	"	10	16
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	10	15
Lump, best,	"	14	18
EGGS,	dozen.	11	13
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		1 00
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS,	"		50
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

BIRD SHOOTING.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

The plumy warblers of the grove
From spray to blossom roving,
Chant choral symphonies, above
The quavers of Bethoven.

These are the Farmer's little friends,
And foes to his annoyers;
The petty means to potent ends,
As worm and bug destroyers.

But oft these prettiest of all
The works of their Creator,
Are prematurely doomed to fall
By Man, the Desolator!

Through tangled thickets Popgun steals
To their extermination;
Ah! should he feel each death he deals,
'T were just retaliation!

Reader, it seemeth unto me,
If you 'll excuse a pun, Sir,
No *blunderbuss* should ever be
Allow'd to use a *gun*, Sir.

Lying.—We believe that the slight regard in which strict truth is held among mankind, is principally owing to the lies which are told to children by their parents during the first years of their lives. Then is the time that permanent impressions may be as well made as at any later period. It is then, probably, that what is called the natural propensity of a child is unfolded. Many persons who have a great abhorrence to lying, and whip their children if they detect them in it, yet make no scruple of telling and acting to them the most atrocious falsehoods. There are few parents who do not do this, in a greater or less degree, though doubtless without dreaming that they are guilty of criminal deception. With many, the whole business of managing their children is a piece of mere artifice and trick. They are cheated in their amusements, cheated in their food, cheated in their dress. Lies are told them to induce them to do any thing that is disagreeable.—If a child is to take physic, the mother tells him she has something good for him to drink; if reluctant, she says she will send for the doctor to cut off his ears, or pull his teeth, or that she will go away and leave him, and a thousand things of the same kind, each of which may deceive once, and answer the present purpose, but will invariably fail afterwards. Parents are too apt to endeavor to pacify their children by making promises they never intend to perform. If they wish, for instance, to take away some eatable which they fear will be injurious, they reconcile them by the promise of a ride or a walk, or something else which will please them, but without any intention of gratifying them. This is lying, downright lying. People think nothing of breaking their promises to children, if the performance be not perfectly convenient. But they are the last persons to whom promises should be broken, because they cannot comprehend the reason, if there be one, why they are broken. Such promises should be scrupulously redeemed, though at a great inconvenience, and even when inadvertently made. For the child's moral habit is of infinitely more consequence than any such inconvenience can possibly be to the parent.—*Literary Gazette.*

Judicial Dignity.—The following conversation is said to have passed between a venerable old lady, and a certain presiding Judge, of this State. The Judge was supported on the right and on the left by his humble associates, and the old lady was called to give evidence.

President Judge—Take off your bonnet, madam.

Lady—I would rather not, sir.

P. J.—I desire you to put off your bonnet.

L.—I am informed, that in public assemblies, the women should cover the head; such is the custom—and of course I will not take off my bonnet.

P. J.—Why, you are a pretty woman! Indeed! I think you had better come and take a seat on the bench.

L.—I thank you kindly, sir—but I really think there are old women enough there already.

At an examination of the senior class, in a College, a young man construed the following line in Horace, "Exegi monumentum ære perennius," (which is in English, "I have finished a monument more lasting than brass) thus: "*I have eaten a monument harder than brass.*" One of the Trustees immediately replied, "Well, sir, I think you had better sit down and digest it."

An interesting work has lately been published in London, called "The Journal of a Naturalist." It is written in a very beautiful style, calculated to please as well as instruct the reader. The following short passage will serve as a specimen of the author's style and manner.

"Flowers in all ages, have been made the representatives of innocence and purity. We decorate the bride, and strew her path with flowers: we present the undefiled blossoms as a similitude of her beauty and untainted mind; trusting that her destiny through life will be like theirs, grateful and pleasing to all. We scatter them over the coffin, the bier, and the earth, when we consign our mortal blossoms to the dust, as emblems of transient joy, fading pleasures, withered hopes; yet rest in sure and certain trust, that each in due season will be renewed again. All the writers of antiquity make mention of their uses and application in heathen and pagan ceremonies, whether of the temple, the banquet, or the tomb—the rites, the pleasures, or the sorrows, of man."

Begging reduced to a system.—The following facts have been ascertained in London:

That beggars make great profits by changing their clothes two or three times a day, and receiving money which was intended for others; that a blind man with a dog has collected *thirty* shillings a day; and others from three shillings to seven, eight, and even more, per day. There are two houses in St Giles's, which are frequented by more than two hundred beggars! There they have their clubs; and when they meet they drink and feed well, read the papers, and talk politics. Nobody dares intrude except he is a beggar, or introduced by one; the singularity of the spectacle would otherwise draw numbers around them, which would hurt the trade. Their average daily collections amount to from three to five shillings per day; two shillings and sixpence of which it is supposed they each spend at night, besides sixpence for a bed. A negro beggar retired some time ago to the West Indies, with a fortune of 1,500 pounds. Beggars say they go through forty streets a day, and that it is a poor street that does not yield two pence; and that it is a bad day which does not yield eight shillings, and more.—Beggars make great use of children in practising upon the feelings of the humane. Children are sent out with orders not to return without a certain sum. One man will collect three, four, or five from different parents, paying each sixpence or ninepence a day. Some children have been regularly let out for two and sixpence daily; a shockingly deformed child is worth more than four shillings a day. An old woman in London kept a night school for the purpose of instructing children in the *street language.*—*Picture of London.*

Imposters.—A foreigner, who pretends that he has been robbed by pirates, has been soliciting charity in Worcester county. He is an imposter. Almost all of those who are begging about the country are vile cheats, imposing on the credulity of the public. Their stories are feigned, and their papers forged.

Catholic Mummery.—We perceive by the Charleston papers, that on the 4th of July the "novel and sublime" ceremony of *blessing a military standard*, was performed in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in that city, by the Bishop in full pontifical dress, wearing his mitre and carrying his crozier. We had hoped that such mummery would be confined to countries less enlightened than this, believing as we do, that our horses, asses, standards, tea kettles, &c. are well enough without being blessed by the priests.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

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